

IF we cannot publish "Old Saint Paul's," as M. de... Four numbers more will complete "Barnaby Rudge," after which we shall publish no continuous story this winter. The series of Congress and the Legislature soon to commence would forbid it if there were no other obstacle.

IF For J. Fenimore Cooper, The School Fund No. 11, Mr. Estlin's Intervention, Mysterious Circumstances, &c. &c. see First Page.

IF For a thrilling sketch entitled "The Pioneers," and an original poem on the departure of Rev. James C. Richmond as a Missionary, see Last Page.

THE Tolls received on our State Canals during the third week in November amounted to \$62,777 15. Probably \$40,000 were collected during the fourth (last) week, making the total receipts of the year about \$2,050,000.

Among the Members of Congress now in this City on their way to Washington are Messrs. FRANCIS GRANGER, DANIEL D. BARNARD, TIMOTHY CHILDS and JOHN YOUNG of this State, HORACE EVERETT of Vermont, THOMAS B. OSBORNE of Connecticut, and JACOB M. HOWARD of Michigan. Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE, and doubtless many others, will arrive in this morning's boats.

Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD will lecture this evening before the Brooklyn Athenaeum.

Congress.

The Second Session of the Twenty-seventh Congress commences on Monday next. There being no Speaker or other officers to be chosen, and a moral certainty of a quorum at the outset, we look with confidence for the delivery of the President's Message at 12 o'clock on Tuesday next. The only conceivable obstacle is the raising the question of the reception of Anti-Slavery Petitions; and this, we earnestly trust, will be postponed until the two Houses shall have been fully organized and the Message delivered. As soon as this is ascertained to the several Committees, and the preliminary investigations and deliberations commenced, let the subject of the Right of Petition come up and be thoroughly adjusted. There will be exhibitions of passion, violence and disorder; but let them come. The evil passions exist now; let them have vent, and the perturbed breast will eventually grow clearer and calmer. Very little is usually accomplished on the floor of either House in December; and if that month shall be successfully devoted to the settlement of the vexed question on a just and enduring basis, it will have been most profitably employed.

The President's Message, we infer, will be of moderate length, and contain little that is likely to provoke altercation.

The Treasury Report we shall look for with stronger interest. Mr. Forward we understand to be averse to a National Bank, but nevertheless anxiously favorable to a National and uniform Currency. He has also been a decided advocate of the moderate and judicious but efficient Protection of Home Industry. He is now to come before Congress with a diminished and insufficient Revenue, an unsound and chaotic Currency, and a Fiscal system, of which the absence of all system is the principal feature. These are the evils for which his action requires him to suggest and appropriate efficient remedies. What will be the general character of his Fiscal project we will not here anticipate; but on the other points it strikes us that he cannot fail to recommend:

I. An augmentation of the duties on Imports either by taxing the articles now admitted free of duty, such as Tea, Coffee, &c., or by increasing the duties on those which come in competition with our own products, such as Iron, Wool, Manufactured Goods, &c. &c. [We would greatly prefer the latter; but it is not impossible that both may be found necessary.]

II. The vigorous and faithful curtailment of the National Expenditures, by the abolition of all needless offices, (if such there be,) and the reduction of salaries, fees, &c. &c.

—If such shall be substantially the character of the Secretary's recommendations, and the action of Congress shall conform to it, the Whig party will be justly stronger with the People at its close than at any time since 1840. The Country sorely needs a uniform National Currency; but if this is denied it, the fault rests not with us. The due protection, encouragement and reward of our Home Industry is of greater importance even than a Sound Currency, to which it would vitally contribute; and a wise and equitable adjustment of our Tariff, on the basis of the fullest encouragement to Industry at home combined with the severest retaliation on monopoly and injurious restriction abroad, will contribute immensely to the restoration of enduring National Prosperity. We trust the honor of securing it will rest on the present Congress, and at the Session now rapidly approaching.

Retrenchment—comprehensive, thorough and immediate—is also pressingly demanded by the best interests of the Nation. For years the Government has been first devouring the savings of former years and then running thriftlessly in debt, although all the time spending all that could be realized from the sale of the Public Lands, which ought never to have been so exhausted, but devoted to purposes of permanent usefulness. This course has been pursued until the Government has incurred a debt of Twelve or Fifteen Millions—a debt daily increasing, while the Treasury finds serious and increasing difficulty in raising the money. Let this discreditable career be arrested at once, by increasing the Revenue and diminishing the Expenditures. If Congress could but resolve to reduce all salaries, and allowances from the Treasury (their own included), twenty-five per cent. or to that amount by a wise discrimination, they would do very much for the Purify of Elections, and of Public Morals, as well as for the Prosperity and Credit of the Nation.

—We must postpone some farther remarks to another day.

ALBANY BRIDGE.—The Bridge quarrel has commenced for the season between the Trojans and Albanians. Advertisements have been published in the papers giving notice that an application will be made to the New-York Legislature at its coming session for a company with a capital of \$250,000 to erect a toll bridge over the Hudson at Albany.

Col. William H. Hunter, formerly Member of Congress from Ohio, while hunting on the 20th strayed from his company and had not been heard from at the latest dates, although several parties had been searching the woods for him for several days.

Home Industry.
There has been an effort made to weaken the influence of the American Institute in its endeavors to sustain Home Industry. Some objectors would confine the conductors of it merely to examinations and reports on improved fabrics and machinery—annual exhibitions by fairs, &c., but take fire at a single word about a protecting tariff. Some of its timorous friends fear it will raise up a hostility. Suppose it can be shown that all these classes of articles that were early and amply protected, are, to the acknowledged benefit of all consumers, now made here in high perfection and sold at reduced prices, and that these articles which have remained unprotected or have received only a small protection are imperfectly made and can only be procured at comparatively high prices; that the producers—constantly annoyed by fluctuating markets, caused by irregular importations, occasional loss of their customers, deceived by new fashions, long credits, &c.—have in a great measure abandoned their occupations. We ask, if this is plain and clear to the Institute, is it not a duty to proclaim the fact? Was there ever any great and good cause sustained by advocates afraid to expose it on its merits? If the repeal of duties has multiplied importations on the duty-free articles six fold and brought us in debt Two Hundred Millions of Dollars to a country that forbids her subjects to receive in exchange the produce of our soil and perseveres in compelling them to buy other produce at double price, should not this be made known? and if it can be peaceably corrected by countervailing duties, ought it not to be done? and is it not the province of the American Institute, constituted one of the guardians of industry by a Legislative act, to exert its influence for that purpose?

The British agent says we have no right to compel a citizen to buy an American coat where he can buy a British one cheaper. Ask him if John Bull has a right to compel his subjects to pay for every loaf of bread they eat as much as would buy two loaves, if American grain was not kept out by his Corn Laws? By the operation of these Corn Laws, if a farmer buys a British coat and pays in grain, he must give 20, 30, 50, or perhaps 100 per cent. more, just according to circumstances regulated by an ever-changing law. This is what the British agents call reciprocity, and our Government called upon to acquiesce in this or be charged with violating the principles of Free Trade.

The Post says it is wrong that the farmer should be compelled to make this sacrifice, but there is no remedy for it. If our Government enacts that there shall be no exchange on such unfair terms, that the same deduction shall be on the coat as is required on the grain so as to produce a fair equal and reciprocal trade, the Post says this is also wrong, and though it admits the first wrong proceeded from John Bull, yet, as two wrongs never make a right, it is the duty of our Government to acquiesce. On the same principle, if John Bull was to come with his fleet and bombard our City, as war is in principle wrong, we could not be justified in firing back, because two wrongs can never make a right! There is accordingly nothing right for us but submission. The illustration beggars all logic. We think this should be credited to the Post, if not a scintillation of genius from the Journal of Commerce. It is this in substance. If you cut off your fingers it is wrong, and I cannot correct the wrong by cutting off my fingers; and for the very same reason that it would be wrong likewise to cut off my fingers, and two wrongs never make a right: therefore submission to injustice is our duty and conformable to the benign principles of modern Free Trade as illustrated by the Post. Is it possible that the Country can patiently submit to see its great interests destroyed and its producers deprived of markets by such poor fallacies?

Our Commerce with Canada.—The Editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle compiles from Treasury Reports, some valuable statistics regarding the Commerce of the United States with Canada. From these it appears that one fourth of the whole tonnage entering the ports of the United States is from Canada; the whole is given at 2,259,309, and that from England is only 486,773, the immense value of the fine goods imported from England being assigned by the Chronicle as the plain reason for the disparity between the value of the goods imported and the tonnage employed. The value of our Imports from Canada is \$2,007,767 while our Exports to the same country amount to \$6,093,250. It should be borne in mind that a great share of the goods exported from this country to Canada are taken thither merely to avoid the payment of the high English duties. Provincial grain, &c. being admitted into British ports free of duty, by paying the low duties demanded at the Canadian ports and reaching England by the St. Lawrence a heavy duty is escaped. Unlike present state of our canal not half the surplus grain of the West can find its way to the seaboard by this communication; and until its enlargement is completed we may look for a continued and rapid increase in the amount of produce taken to England by way of the St. Lawrence.

Democracy.—I am traveling in Vermont for pleasure and information. I have journeyed 500 miles in my own carriage, and have not seen a person in my progress to whom I should have dared to offer alms! As I was detained an hour or two, a few days since, I saw a sturdy looking farmer pass the inn, driving a horse cart loaded with wool, on which he was seated. He drove to a store, shouldered his bales of wool one after another, and placed them in the merchant's shop. Who do you think it was? Paine, the present Governor of Vermont?

This incident was originally mentioned many years ago as true of William A. Palmer, at that time Governor of Vermont; but it has gone the rounds regularly upon the advent of every new incumbent into that office. It is hardly applicable to Gov. PAINE, who is not a farmer; like his Whig predecessors, however, he is a true democrat and was been for a long while at the head of a Woolen Manufactory, in Northfield, Vt.

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Hon. HENRY W. DWIGHT of Stockbridge, Mass. formerly Member of Congress, is expected to address the Brooklyn City Temperance Society at Rev. Mr. Jacobus's Church this evening, and the Merchants' Temperance Society in this City, in the Brick Church (Dr. Spring's) to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

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Prof. Bush, of the University in this city, is delivering a course of lectures at Boston on "Sacred Symbols and Prophecy."

Dinner to Lord Morpeth.—The entertainment given last evening at the City Hotel in honor of Lord Morpeth, was a very brilliant affair, and was attended by about 140 gentlemen. The chair was filled by JOSEPH FOWLER, Esq. who was supported by Messrs. SANDERSON and JESSUP as first and second Vice Presidents.

The spacious saloon presented a splendid coup d'oeil: appropriate Statuary, Paintings and National Banners having been arranged around in the most effective and beautiful manner. Over the head of the table, and immediately behind the President, was STOUT's celebrated portrait of Queen Victoria; this was surmounted by the National Shield and Armorial bearings of England supported on either hand by the Union Jack. At the other end of the room was a very beautiful transparency representing the residence of Lord Morpeth, which drew from that nobleman, in his speech, a very heart-felt expression of feelings for the happy and fanciful compliment.

After justice had been done to the sumptuous banquet provided, the cloth was removed, and the following regular sentiments were proposed, and received with appropriate demonstrations of feeling:

1. The Queen of Great Britain.
2. Prince Albert and the Princess.
3. The President of the United States.
4. Our distinguished Guest—honored at home, respected abroad—we give him an Englishman's welcome.

[This toast was responded to by Lord Morpeth in a speech of great eloquence and evident fervor of feeling, during which the mutual interests of this country and Great Britain—their great and paramount political and commercial importance, and the festive scene before him, unmarred by any appearance of party or distinction of country, were most happily dwelt upon; he considered the institutions as those of two nations whose love of liberty was the same, but whose worship was offered at different altars. He drew from the present a moral conclusion that those feelings which inspired him on this occasion found a response in the souls and hearts of all around him.]

5. England and the United States—Mother and daughter—may the union of these kindred nations be ever enduring.

[This toast was followed by an eloquent speech by GEORGE HERRICK, Esq. in which he glowingly eulogized the guest of the evening, and observed that such meetings and social reciprocity which we now so frequently enjoy, are more certain bonds of National concord than all the treaties that were ever written.]

WESTERN ARMY.—Commissioners were appointed by the last Congress to locate a United States Army at some point on the Western waters. It is quite amusing to read the vastly preponderating claims which the principal places on the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi set forth as existing in their respective cities and towns. Pittsburgh claims the superiority on the ground of well established factories and abundance of coal and iron—Cincinnati denies that Pittsburgh belongs to the Western country—Louisville contends that Cincinnati is better adapted to the business of Packing than to the manufacture of cannon and ball, while St. Louis contends that she herself is emphatically and indubitably the very place intended, indicated and showed forth in the words of the act of Congress, "a point on the Western waters."

If our friends at the West don't soon make up their minds and agree among themselves, they must not feel aggrieved if some of their Eastern friends, (Yankees if you please) should establish a small city at some point not yet located or surveyed and cut them all out.

DEATHS IN THE CITY.—The weekly report of internments for the past week states that there have been 163 deaths in the city; 45 men, 32 women, 47 boys and 44 girls. Of these 93 were from consumption, 7 from apoplexy, 16 from dropsy, 19 from fever, 31 from inflammations; 93 were under 20 years of age, 45 between 20 and 50; and 23 between 60 and 90.

The Quebec Mercury says that snow to the depth of two feet fell at that city the week before last.

Circular Letter.

To the Special Agents of the Post Office Department.
Post Office Department, Nov. 4, 1841.
SIR:—To the duties assigned you by my former instructions, as Special and Confidential Agent of this Department, I desire to add, that of strictly observing the manner in which the Post Offices are kept in the section and along the lines of route you may be called to inspect and travel.

The Postmaster General expects that every Post Office, whatever may be its importance, should be attended to or supervised by the Deputy Postmaster. The practice which, I regret to learn, has obtained in many portions of the United States, of one man holding the commission of Postmaster, whilst another discharges its duties, must be stopped; and when such cases fall within your knowledge, I desire that they shall be made the subject of special report.

Great carelessness in the opening and keeping the mail in insecure places, and permitting persons, other than the Postmaster or his sworn assistants, to have access to the same when opening or after it is opened, has been charged, in general terms, upon many of the Postmasters in the small towns and villages. This evil must be corrected, and when you have evidence of the fact, it is expected you will make it known to the Department, that the only efficient remedy may be applied. I will not continue in office those who will not themselves give their time and attention to the discharge of its duties, or who violate or suffer violations of the rules of the Department in opening and distributing the mail.

It is also desirable that you observe the department of all carriers and drivers of mails, and report any misconduct arising from wilful negligence or carelessness, and inattention to their employers and to the Department.

Many complaints have been made against the agents or traveling Postmasters on railroad routes. You are expected to observe the conduct of such as may fall within the range of your supervision.

Information has been communicated to this Department, that drivers and carriers of the mail on the more distant and more unimportant routes, are in the habit of carrying letters in violation of the law, thereby lessening the income of the Department. As this may be done in ignorance of the law, you will inform and instruct the contractors to charge the carriers and drivers not to violate the law in this particular. The Act of 1835, section 20, directs that all carriers shall deliver such letters, whether sealed or unsealed, to the first Post Office at which they arrive after receiving them, and the Postmaster is directed to rate and charge the postage.

If you become satisfied that any post-office is not of public utility, and not required for the public accommodation, you will report that fact and the reasons for the opinion.

Upon the active exertion and vigilant supervision of the Special Agents of this Department mainly depend the regularity, security and efficiency of mail transportation; and I cannot too strongly impress on you the importance and high responsibility of your stations. It is to you the Postmaster General must look for accurate information upon all subjects pertaining to the out-door operations of the Department. Give me your efficient aid, and I do not despair of making the Post-Office Department eminently useful and popular.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. A. WICKLIFFE.

Correspondence of the New-York Tribune.
Key West, Nov. 15, 1841.

Gentlemen: The wreck of the brig *Adela* of Philadelphia, and the schooner *Columbia* from Boston, you are doubtless already acquainted with. Upon the former and her cargo, appraised at \$12,000, a salvage of 45 per cent. has been decreed and paid, and the brig is to sail on her voyage to-morrow. The schooner was abandoned and sold by her master while upon the rocks. The purchaser afterwards by great labor succeeded in getting her off. The cargo and materials were brought here and labeled for salvage, most of which have been sold, and a salvage of 35 per cent. decreed upon the gross amount of the sales and appraised value of that remaining unsold. This gives the salvors about \$2,900.

The climate of the Island is now delightful, indeed I doubt if any other place enjoys a better climate than is to be found here in the fall and winter months. Invalids from the North have already arrived here in considerable numbers and it is to be wondered that more of those who are compelled to seek a milder climate for the winter do not visit Key West in preference to the West India Islands, where the language, laws and customs of the people must be so little congenial to the taste and habits of Americans.

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune.

SIR: Your correspondent "Americus" finds fault with the method adopted by Dr. Lardner to make a popular assembly understand how the distances and magnitudes of the heavenly bodies are "found by observation and calculation, on the ground that 'it is not the method resorted to by men of science.' If 'Americus' had been present at the first Lecture he would have heard Dr. Lardner explain that the methods of demonstration and calculation actually adopted and practiced by men of science not being capable of being rendered intelligible without the aid of mathematics, he would endeavor to convey their spirit so that his audience would at least perceive their principles and rationale. In the case referred to by 'Americus,' he gave the spirit of the trigonometric observations and calculations in a manner which appeared to be perfectly intelligible to his audience.

With reference to the gravity on the surface of the Sun and planets, Dr. Lardner stated that it was greater in the ratio of their weights or masses, and less in the ratio of the squares of their diameters, which is in substance similar to "Americus's" method of calculation. On referring to the volume of Dr. Lardner's Cyclopaedia on Astronomy, I find the solar gravity estimated by this method at 27.9 nearly identical with the computation of "Americus."

In mentioning the ratio 340 to 1, Dr. L. probably referred to the weight of the Sun, which he tabulated on his canvas in round numbers as 340,000 times that of the Earth. It has been variously estimated from 337,000 to 355,000 times that of the Earth.

The Bedford, (Pa.) Enquirer says that two persons, named Goodin and Fessler, were committed to prison on the charge of having murdered a man in Well's Valley, about two years since—Goodin, it is said, confesses his guilt, and implicates Fessler.

A Business Convention of the producing classes of the Miami Valley, without party distinction, is proposed to be held at Hamilton, on the 14th of January.

GOSHEN & ALBANY RAILROAD NOTICE.

To the Citizens residing on the line of the contemplated Railroad between Goshen and Albany.
We, the undersigned, give notice by order of the Central Committee, that a company of Engineers started from Goshen, Orange county, towards Albany, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. The arrangement with them is—the wages of the company to be \$25 per week, payable every Saturday night, exclusive of board. They will proceed so far and so long as the above conditions are complied with. The citizens of Goshen have raised enough to send them to Montgomery village, and it is to be hoped that a due spirit will be awakened along the line of the road from Albany south, and that energetic and active means will be immediately adopted to raise the necessary funds to carry through the project. All persons on the route interested are requested immediately to proceed to the raising of sufficient funds, and it is hoped that interest enough will be felt by the citizens along the line to invite the company to their homes and board them on their way through. We are informed that there are means now raising sufficient to send said corps thirty miles. Let every village and neighborhood do its duty, and the work will go through. Editors of newspapers of Orange and Ulster Counties, Albany county, will we hope feel sufficient interest in the measure to publish this notice.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Chairman.

J. C. FORSYTH, Secretary.

REV. SEYMOUR STREETER sent a few days since that during a recent journey he found a few of the Sherman's Cough Lozenges for his cough, and he experienced so much benefit from them that he was induced on his return home to procure a box. He had been, previous to using them, troubled with a violent Asthma and Cough, which disturbed his rest, and his custom had previously afforded him wonderful benefit; first in relieving the cough and asthma, and in rendering his person tranquil and untroubled. Rev. Mr. Streeter also stated that he had recently been called to the death-bed of a young lady who had been out of the prime of life by the trouble of her cough, and whose cough &c. as a remedy he had found, the sweetest and most promising of our sons and daughters, springing from a mother's love, and he believes if Sherman's Cough Lozenges had been administered a much better recovery would have been effected from the fear of death. The Lozenges are sold at 106 Nassau street, 461 Broadway, 125 Bowery, 7 East Broadway, 21 Blocker street, and 27 Hudson street, N. Y. and Reading, 8 State street, Boston.

100 gross Fabrics of the Vermorel.—This article from Pittsburgh is more widely celebrated than any other remedy for scurvy ever known as all well known who have heard of it.

Sold wholesale and retail in the city only at 71 Maiden Lane.

THE FIRST SNOW STORM OF THE SEASON.—Yesterday Water made his advent in a regular old-fashioned snow storm, which continued some twenty hours. The snow is now melting and the consequence will be wet feet and cold unnumbered, which, if neglected, lead not infrequently to the grave. All persons, therefore, who are promptly attended to, and the great reputation which has been attained by Ring's Catnip, points it out as the first resort as a remedy. Nothing is more effective and certain. There is no hazardous taste, no flavor of Castor Oil as in some catnip used for the purpose, but it is as pleasant as the finest of Sarsaparilla. The warehouse is 64 Broadway, sold at Smith's 79 and 180 Fulton.

BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.—See real Master Diamond has returned, and performed here last night with great applause. A splendid bill is offered to-morrow, including every variety of Equestrian and Acrobatic performance.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE OF THE BALM OF LIFE is taken from the Medical Magazine and Family Manual.
Balm of Life, or Life Balm, is a remedy lately introduced to the public for the cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, and all chronic affections of the lungs, or bronchitis or wide-spread; and judging from the high character of the testimonials to its beneficial effects, we cannot doubt but it is a valuable remedy. Numerous physicians of the highest reputation, residing in the vicinity where this medicine originated, have unhesitatingly given their testimony to its valuable properties. It is a cure of the lungs, asthma, colds, chronic inflammation of the lungs, whooping cough, &c. as a remedy lately introduced to the public for the cure of consumption, bronchitis, asthma, and all chronic affections of the lungs, or bronchitis or wide-spread; and judging from the high character of the testimonials to its beneficial effects, we cannot doubt but it is a valuable remedy. 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